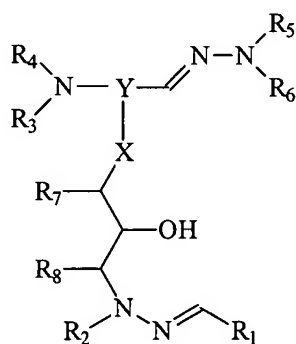


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

A detailed listing of all claims that are, or were, in the present application, irrespective of whether the claim(s) remains under examination in the application are presented below. The claims are presented in ascending order and each includes one status identifier. Those claims not cancelled or withdrawn but amended by the current amendment utilize the following notations for amendment: 1. deleted matter is shown by strikethrough for six or more characters and double brackets for five or less characters; and 2. added matter is shown by underlining.

1. (Original) An organophotoreceptor comprising at least one photoconductive element comprising:

(a) a charge transport compound having the formula



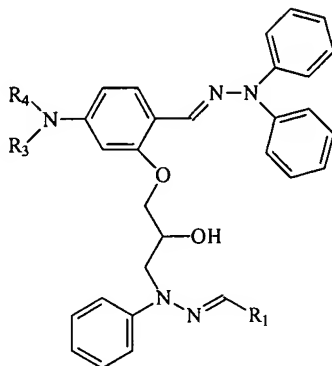
where R₁ is a carbazole group, a julolidine group, or a p-(N,N-disubstituted)arylamine, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅ and R₆ are, independently, an alkyl group or an aryl group, R₇ and R₈ are, independently, hydrogen, an alkyl group, or an aryl group, X is oxygen, sulfur, or a NR' group where R' is hydrogen, an alkyl, or an aryl group, and Y is an aryl group; and

(b) a charge generating compound;

wherein the at least one photoconductive element is on an electrically conductive substrate.

2. (Original) An organophotoreceptor according to claim 1 wherein the at least one photoconductive element further comprises an electron transport compound.

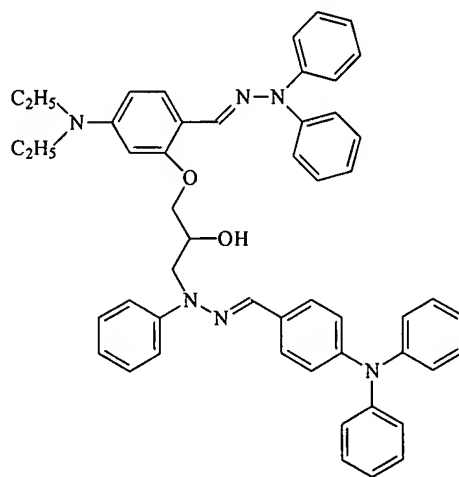
3. (Original) An organophotoreceptor according to claim 1 wherein the charge transport compound has the formula

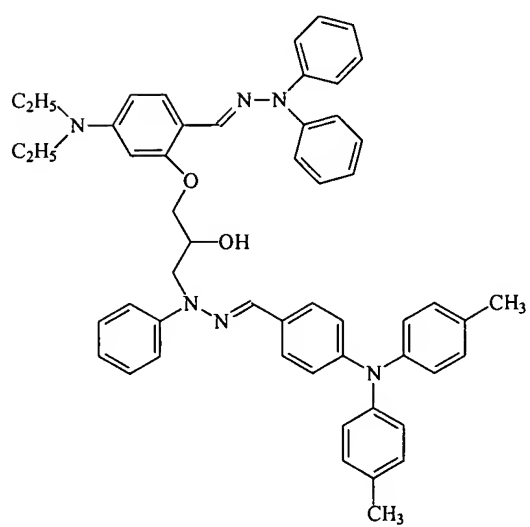
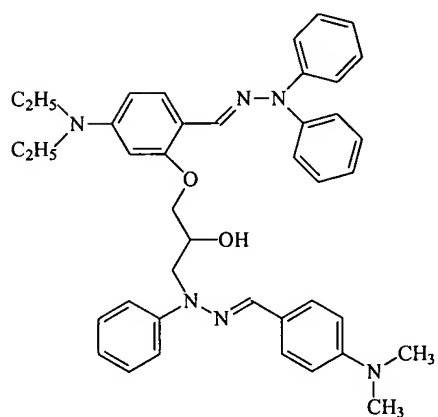
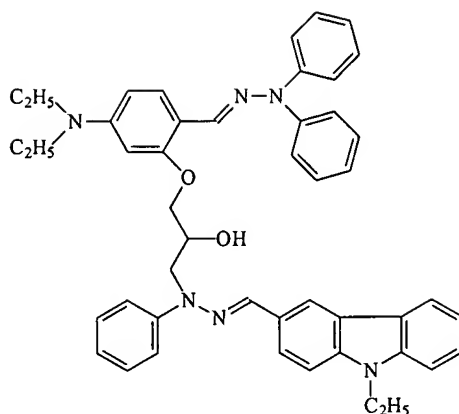


where R_1 is a carbazole group, a julolidine group, or a p-(N,N-disubstituted)arylamine, and R_3 and R_4 are, independently, an alkyl group or an aryl group.

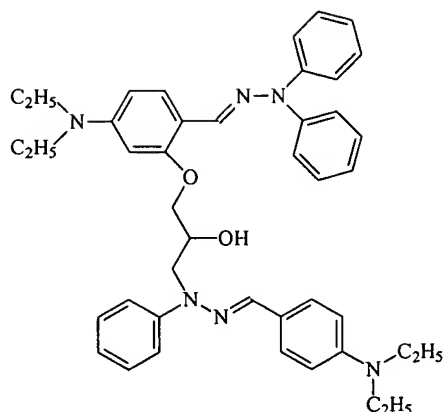
4. (Original) An organophotoreceptor according to claim 1 wherein the at least one photoconductive element further comprises a binder.

5. (Currently Amended) An organophotoreceptor according to claim 1 wherein the charge transport compound has a formula selected from the group consisting of the following:

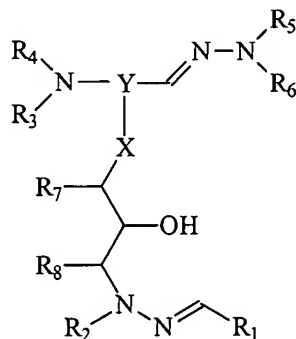




, and



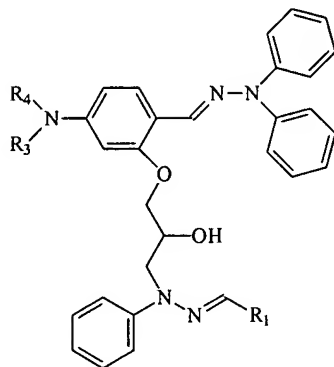
6. (Original) An electrophotographic imaging apparatus comprising:
- (a) a light imaging component; and
 - (b) an organophotoreceptor oriented to receive light from the light imaging component, the organophotoreceptor comprising an electrically conductive substrate and a photoconductive element on the electrically conductive substrate, the photoconductive element comprising
 - (i) a charge transport compound having the formula



where R_1 is a carbazole group, a julolidine group, or a p-(N,N-disubstituted)arylamine, R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 are, independently, an alkyl group or an aryl group, R_7 and R_8 are, independently, hydrogen, an alkyl group, or an aryl group, X is oxygen, sulfur, or a NR' group where R' is hydrogen, an alkyl, or an aryl group, and Y is a aryl group; and

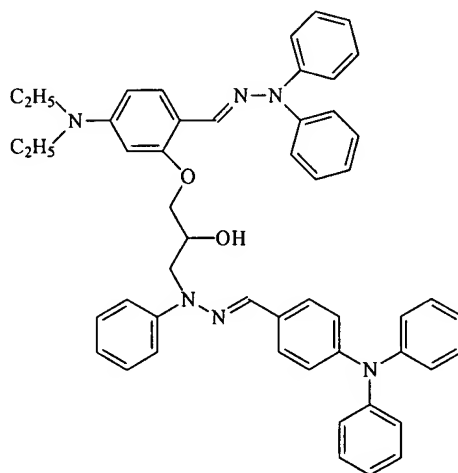
- (ii) a charge generating compound.

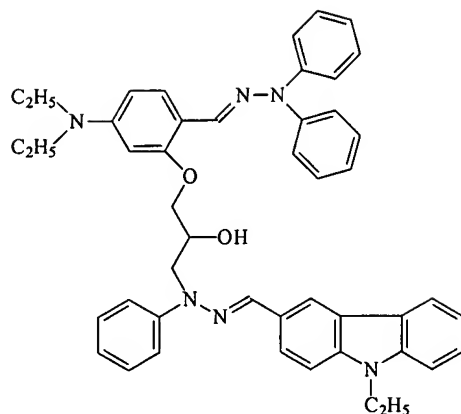
7. (Original) An electrophotographic imaging apparatus according to claim 6 wherein the charge transport compound has the formula



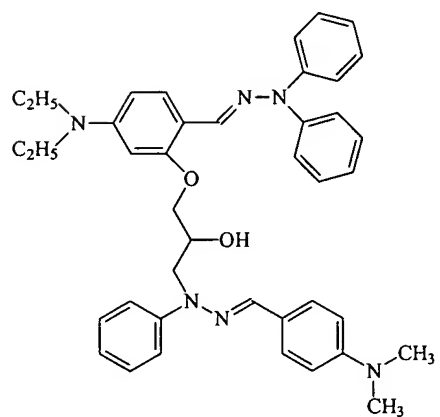
where R_1 is a carbazole group, a julolidine group, or a p-(N,N-disubstituted)arylamine, and R_3 and R_4 are, independently, an alkyl group or an aryl group.

8. (Currently Amended) An electrophotographic imaging apparatus according to claim 6 wherein the charge transport compound has a formula selected from the group consisting of the following:

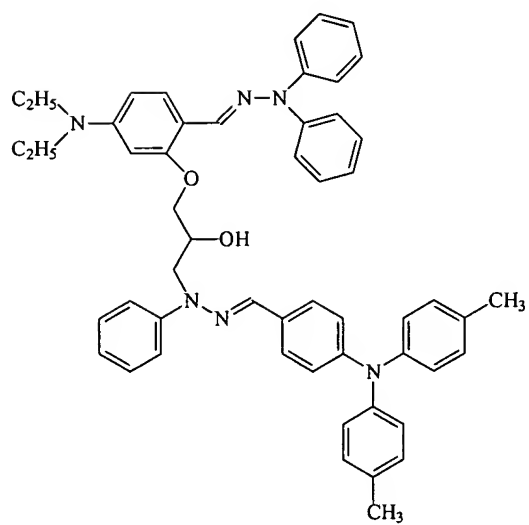




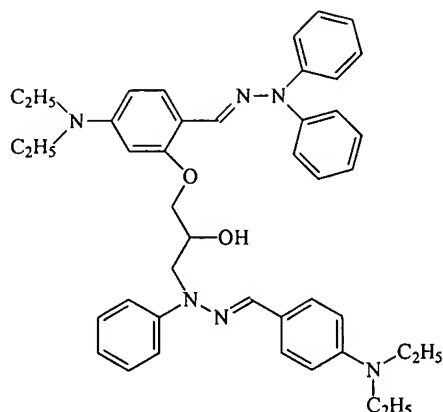
,



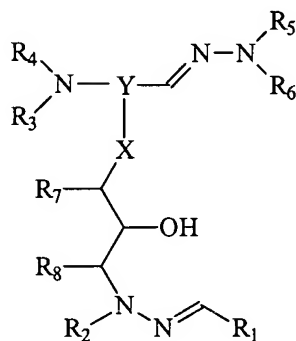
,



, and



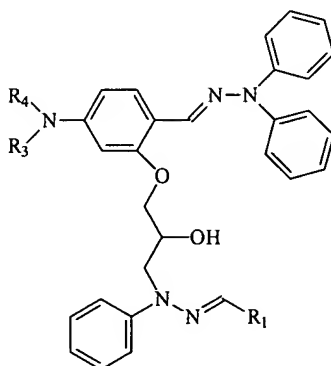
9. (Original) An electrophotographic imaging apparatus according to claim 6 wherein the at least a photoconductive element further comprises an electron transport compound.
10. (Original) An electrophotographic imaging apparatus according to claim 6 wherein the at least a photoconductive element further comprises a binder.
11. (Original) An electrophotographic imaging apparatus according to claim 6 further comprising a liquid toner dispenser.
12. (Withdrawn) An electrophotographic imaging process comprising:
 - (a) applying an electrical charge to a surface of an organophotoreceptor comprising an electrically conductive substrate and a photoconductive element on the electrically conductive substrate, the photoconductive element comprising
 - (i) a charge transport compound having the formula



where R_1 is a carbazole group, a julolidine group, or a p-(N,N-disubstituted)arylamine, R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 are, independently, an alkyl group or an aryl group, R_7 and R_8 are, independently, hydrogen, an alkyl group, or an aryl group, X is oxygen, sulfur, or a NR' group where R' is hydrogen, an alkyl, or an aryl group, and Y is a aryl group; and

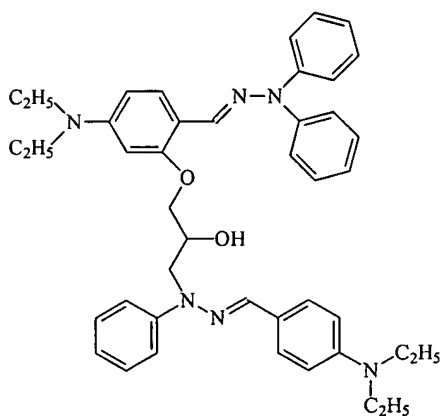
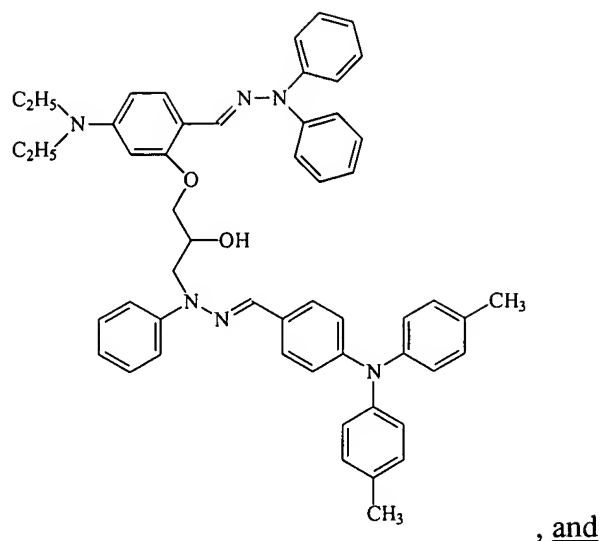
- (ii) a charge generating compound;
- (b) imagewise exposing the surface of the organophotoreceptor to radiation to dissipate charge in selected areas and thereby form a pattern of charged and uncharged areas on the surface;
- (c) contacting the surface with a toner to create a toned image; and
- (d) transferring the toned image to a substrate.

13. (Withdrawn) An electrophotographic imaging process according to claim 12 wherein the charge transport compound has the formula

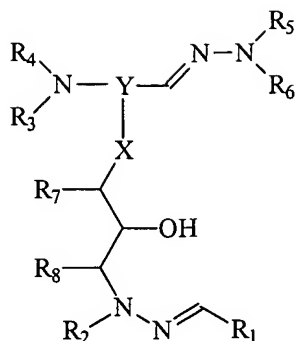


where R_1 is a carbazole group, a julolidine group, or a p-(N,N-disubstituted)arylamine, and R_3 and R_4 are, independently, an alkyl group or an aryl group.

14. (Withdrawn) An electrophotographic imaging process according to claim 12 wherein the charge transport compound has a formula selected from the group consisting of the following:

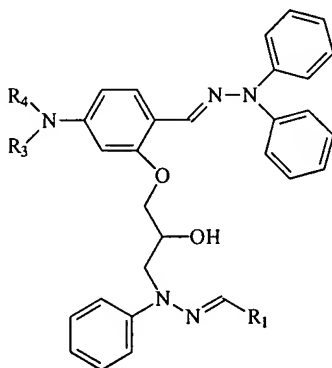


15. (Withdrawn) An electrophotographic imaging process according to claim 12 wherein the photoconductive element further comprises an electron transport compound.
16. (Withdrawn) An electrophotographic imaging process according to claim 12 wherein the photoconductive element further comprises a binder.
17. (Withdrawn) An electrophotographic imaging process according to claim 12 wherein the toner comprises a liquid toner comprising a dispersion of colorant particles in an organic liquid.
18. (Original) A charge transport compound having the formula



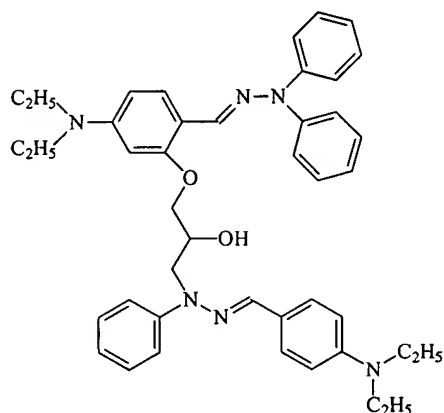
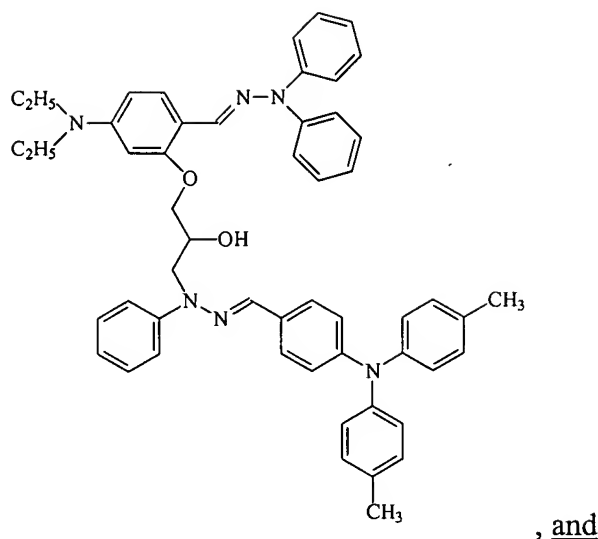
where R₁ is a carbazole group, a julolidine group, or a p-(N,N-disubstituted)arylamine, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅ and R₆ are, independently, an alkyl group or an aryl group, R₇ and R₈ are, independently, hydrogen, an alkyl group, or an aryl group, X is oxygen, sulfur, or a NR' group where R' is hydrogen, an alkyl, or an aryl group, and Y is a aryl group.

19. (Original) A charge transport compound according to claim 18 having the formula



where R₁ is a carbazole group, a julolidine group, or a p-(N,N-disubstituted)arylamine, and R₃ and R₄ are, independently, an alkyl group or an aryl group.

20. (Currently Amended) A charge transport compound according to claim 18 wherein the charge transport compound has a formula selected from the group consisting of the following:



21. (New) An electrophotographic imaging process comprising:

(a) applying an electrical charge to a surface of an organophotoreceptor comprising an electrically conductive substrate and a photoconductive element on the electrically conductive substrate, the photoconductive element comprising

- (i) the charge transport compound of claim 18; and
- (ii) a charge generating compound;

(b) imagewise exposing the surface of the organophotoreceptor to radiation to dissipate charge in selected areas and thereby form a pattern of charged and uncharged areas on the surface;

- (c) contacting the surface with a toner to create a toned image; and
- (d) transferring the toned image to a substrate.

22. (New) An electrophotographic imaging process comprising:

(a) applying an electrical charge to a surface of an organophotoreceptor comprising an electrically conductive substrate and a photoconductive element on the electrically conductive substrate, the photoconductive element comprising

(i) the charge transport compound of claim 19; and

(ii) a charge generating compound;

(b) imagewise exposing the surface of the organophotoreceptor to radiation to dissipate charge in selected areas and thereby form a pattern of charged and uncharged areas on the surface;

(c) contacting the surface with a toner to create a toned image; and

(d) transferring the toned image to a substrate.